

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 7, 1883.

Persons wishing to subscribe to the Republic, can do so by leaving a line to that effect at the counting-room on Ninth street, near Pennsylvania avenue.

The Recent Removals.

The "indiscriminate slaughter" of all opponents in office being the "known rule of warfare" with all political parties, those unhappy clerks whose names were not written in the list of official appointments were on the last instant duly decapitated.

There was a natural anxiety to learn in advance the determination of the authorities, but those entrusted with the momentous secret met the inquiring eye or obsequious bow of the anxious clerks with that dignity which became their stations and the magnitude of the mystery confided to them. The day, however, at last arrived, and each office, like the cells of the Conciergerie, was chalked with the names of the denounced amongst its inmates.

The victims in most instances met their fate with manly fortitude, and betook themselves at once to some other means of earning a livelihood for those dependent upon them.

It was a curious spectacle. American citizens against whose integrity or official qualification no imputation has been made, were pronounced incompetent to execute any political duty whatever upon the sole disqualification of opinion.

It must puzzle Europeans to reconcile this unwritten law of disqualification with the paramount obligations of a Constitution which proclaims civil and religious freedom and universal equality, and they will understand why an American having committed the error of thinking with the minority should stand no more chance of official promotion than an Israelite or a Magyar.

We are gratified, however, to believe that this political evil will, to a certain extent, correct itself. The appointment of all officers essential to carry out the doctrines of the party in power will be made from the ranks of that party. This is indispensable, and therefore proper; but we are confident that the mere employees of the Government will in future hold a more permanent position, both from the terms of the recent law, and from the tone of opinion amongst politicians. It is fast becoming a canon of political calculation that filling subordinate offices does not compensate for the discontent and responsibility which it involves, and future administrations will most probably, after organizing the foreign missions and principal departments, leave the postmasters, mail agents, and tide-waiters, to be chosen according to the comparative qualifications of the applicants, instead of their meritorious service in behalf of some political partisan. We were much struck with the reply of an applicant for the appointment of messenger to the inquiry, "What were his political opinions?" "Well, sir," said he, "a poor man has got no business with opinions." That reply showed that the system saps the independence of the citizen, by bringing his duty in contrast with his interest. We hope the time will come when a poor man may aspire to a mechanical office without the preliminary qualification of surrendering or suppressing his opinions.

Turkey and Russia.—The Whole Question.
We invite attention to the interesting historical narrative communicated under the above head, and which appears on the first page of to-day's paper. A question involving such important consequences to Europe, and incidentally to the United States, deserves attentive consideration. We think, however, that the sole cause why Russia hesitates to occupy the dominions of Turkey, results in a fear that the maritime powers of Europe would retaliate by crippling her expanding commerce upon the Black sea and Baltic. The Straits of Dover and of Gibraltar are fetters upon the gigantic possessions of Russia, and the powers that guard these passes can render any territorial acquisitions whose products pass through them unprofitable if not precarious. If Russia should make demonstrations upon India, China, or Eastern Asia, she would embarrass the commerce and possessions of England and France even more than by the acquisition of Constantinople itself, and would do more to affect the balance of power than by the dismemberment or absorption of Turkey.

Postal.

We publish elsewhere certain amendments to the British and United States postal convention recently agreed upon. Their effect is simply this: We have heretofore been paying 34 cents single rate postage to St. Thomas and other places in the Danish West India Islands where the distance does not exceed two thousand five hundred miles, and 44 cents when over that distance. The Department has recently ascertained that the British postage from Kingston to these places has been reduced from a shilling sterling to four pence sterling. The charges above stated having been based upon the shilling British rate, our Post Office Department, under the treaty, claimed for our correspondence the advantages of the reduced rate, which was at once acceded to by the British office. Thus the single rate postage on letters (not newspapers) to St. Thomas and other points in the Danish West India Islands, by United States packet to Kingston, is reduced to 18 cents when the distance from the mailing office is under, and 28 cents when over, 2,500 miles; the reduction being eight pence sterling, or sixteen cents—rather an important item.

Archbishop Bedini, the Pope's Nuncio to the Brazils, and Rev. John Virtue, arrived in the city together yesterday, and are at the National.

DEATH OF JUDGE PUTNAM.—Ex-judge Putnam, of the supreme court of the State of New York, died in the city of New York on the 4th instant, aged eighty-five years.

Latter News from Europe.

It will be perceived by reference to our telegraphic columns that the steamer America arrived at Halifax yesterday. In addition to the commercial news there noted, we are favored with the following important items:

TURKEY.—The Porte on the 10th ult. finally refused the last ultimatum of the Czar. The Russians had not yet crossed the Danube, and it was believed there would be no war.

CHINA.—Accounts from China state that the American naval forces were assisting the Emperor, while the British remained neutral.

ENGLAND.—The business in Parliament is unimportant. It is the prevailing opinion that the combined fleet would enter the Dardanelles in consequence of Russia's occupation of the Danubian provinces; after which Austria will offer to mediate, negotiations would commence, and the business would terminate peacefully.

The cotton operatives at Blackburn and Danven threaten a strike.

The crops in Ireland indicate an early harvest.

FRANCE.—Ministerial changes are announced. A remarkable statement is current that the Emperor intends to submit the question of peace or war with Russia to a vote of the people. It is also rumored that the French government had a copy of the Russian manifesto ten days since, and, in junction with England, has recommended the Porte to accede to its terms in the form of a note, instead of a treaty. The *Moniteur* contains a decree regulating the affairs of the Bonaparte family. The Emperor assumes the sole mastership, his consent being necessary to the marriage or divorce of any Bonaparte. No Bonaparte is allowed to go further than seventy-five leagues from home without permission of the Emperor. They may be punished by arrest and exile.

SWITZERLAND.—The government of Fribourg has called out the civil guard in fear of an insurrection.

PRUSSIA.—The Berlin Cabinet takes a neutral attitude on the Turkish question.

ITALY.—There is excitement in Lombardy and Central Italy, in consequence of the Turkish difficulty, and it is reported that Mazzini is again in Switzerland. Austria has a large camp near Varese. It is reported that the Swiss troops in the King's pay will be withdrawn by order of the Republic.

RUSSIA.—A statement has been received from St. Petersburg, 14th of June, that no final resolution respecting the occupation of the Danubian provinces would be taken until the refusal of the Porte to the ultimatum shall be received. A despatch from Constantinople of the 16th says the ultimatum has been finally rejected. It is thought the policy of Russia is to exhaust the resources of Turkey by causing an immense outlay for its defense. It is reported that the Russians have entered Moldavia and proceeded to Bucharest. The Emperor reviewed the balance of the fleet at Cronstadt on the 12th. Menschikoff has been named Governor of Crimea.

Advices from Odessa mention an advance in grain in consequence of large purchases for the Russian troops.

LATER.

The Austrian Envoy had arrived at Constantinople. Earl Carlisle passed through Vienna on the 17th with definite instructions to the British Minister at Constantinople. The *Stiele*, at Paris, reports that the Hospodars of the Danubian provinces have promised in case of a Russian invasion to fall back on Turkish territory with their troops. The Hospodar of Wallachia promises the same. The Porte has declined to offer service to the Polish, Hungarian, and Italian refugees. He wants only English or French officers. The events at Constantinople have produced a profound sensation. The pilgrims assembled at Mecca, and all the native tribes anxiously await the war signal.

Religious fanaticism has reached Constantinople from Theroan, Persia.

CHINA.—The advices from Shanghai state that the English residents are greatly alarmed, and had enrolled volunteers and landed guns from their ships. The Americans also held a meeting, and appointed Messrs. Cunningham, Wetmore, and Warden a committee, to act when necessary. The Americans had given direct aid to the Chinese executive; the British resolved to preserve their neutrality.

ALEXANDRIA ITEMS.—The Methodist Protestant Sunday School pie-nicked on the 4th at Fort Washington, whence they were conveyed in the steamer George Washington. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Kirk; Declaration read by Thos. M. McCormick; addresses by Wm. D. Massey, Robert L. Brockett, and Rev. Mr. Kirk. It proved a pleasant day to all.

Yeates's Garden is open to the public every night except Saturdays and Sundays.

St. Mary's Catholic Sunday School, R. L. Caine, jr., superintendent, pie-nicked at Spring Park, the residence of B. Rochford, esq., and passed a pleasant day.

On Tuesday morning, before ten o'clock, an old ice-house and part of a brick building on Cameron street, opposite the old market, the property of R. B. Lloyd, were destroyed by fire. They were not of much value.

A laboring man named McCarthy, in the employ of Henderson & Brother, on Saturday night went to sleep on the roof of a two-story house at the lower end of Prince street, and fell thence to the ground. He died soon afterwards.

The Board of Health report no cases of cholera at present existing.

A bloody riot took place at New York on the 4th instant, owing to an omnibus crossing a procession of the Hibernian Benevolent Society. The horses were driven from a pack of firecrackers being thrown under their feet, and encroached on the line, when the members of the society commenced beating them and the driver. The police were invoked.

HYDRANT WATER.—A writer in the *Alexandria Gazette* says that the works of the Alexandria Water Company answer admirably, and that he does not hear of the least deficiency or want of supply at Mount Cameron; but in seasons of drought and very hot weather, he suggests, there ought not to be any needless waste, or unnecessary consumption of water.

It gratifies us in this warm weather to read of bountiful supplies of water, and to be thus reminded that we are to have by and bye a snug little reservoir and pipes of our own.

Alexandria was very quiet on the Fourth of July.

She used to be very quiet all the days of the year; but we are glad to know that her wharves, her workshops, and all her places of business are daily becoming more and more active. She has, we doubt not, a bright future before her.

It is now said that Mr. Medary will decline the Chilean mission, and take the editorial charge of the *Union*.

Postal Convention.

The following additional articles to the articles agreed upon between the Post Office of the United States of America and the Post Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for carrying into execution the convention of December 15, 1848, have just been published by the Post Office Department.

In pursuance of the power granted by article 21 of the convention of December 15, 1848, between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the United States of America, to the two post offices, to settle the matters of detail, which are to be arranged by mutual consent, for insuring the execution of the stipulations contained in the said convention, the undersigned, duly authorized for that purpose by their respective offices, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I.—Upon every letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight despatched from New York, Charleston, Savannah, New Orleans, or San Francisco, to Kingston, Jamaica, by United States mail-packets, and addressed to any of the Danish colonies in the West Indies, the United States post office shall account to the British post office for the sum of fourpence, or eight cents, and so on in proportion according to the scale of postage now established in the United Kingdom.

ARTICLE II.—The amount due to the British post office for the letters addressed to the Danish colonies in the West Indies, forwarded from the United States via Jamaica, under the regulations now agreed upon, shall be entered on the letter-bill for Kingston, accompanying the mail by which such letters are sent, and shall be placed to the credit of the United Kingdom in the general account between the Post Office of the United States and the Post Office of the United Kingdom, prepared quarterly in the General Post Office, London.

ARTICLE III.—The present articles shall be considered as additional to those agreed upon between the two offices for carrying into execution the convention of the 15th December, 1848, signed at Washington the 14th May, 1849, and shall come into operation on the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three.

Done in duplicate and signed at Washington on the nineteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three.

W. L. MABERLY.

HORATIO KING.

Approved: CANNING CAMPBELL.

Approved: JAMES CAMPBELL.

Postmaster General.

POLITICS IN KENTUCKY.—The Congressional canvass goes briskly on in Kentucky. The Hon. B. E. Grey is opposed by Mr. Davis. The Green River *Whig* is asked if Mr. Grey has refused to make any further appointments with his competitor; and answers that when the two candidates commenced the race each manifested the usual courtesies, but during the canvass Major Grey exposed the wanton and scurrilous attacks made upon him by the editor of the *Press*, with which Mr. Davis constantly declared he had and would have nothing to do, as that matter rested solely between the editor and Major Grey. Subsequently, the *Whig* asserts, Mr. Davis was discovered circulating by the bushel in a nice quiet way copies of the *Press*, containing the most abusive denunciations against his opponent. We suppose Mr. Davis has his rejoinder to make to this.

APPRENTICES AND THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.—Mr. Morton, United States Commissioner at New York, has just rendered a decision in the case of Van Orden, an apprentice, whose rendition to his master in New Jersey was claimed under the act of Congress commonly known as "the Fugitive Slave Law." Mr. Morton holds that the act does not apply to apprentices. This decision is considered important, as it has been the practice, heretofore, to surrender apprentices who had fled to one State from "service or labor due in another State."

RIOT AT ANNAPOLIS.—The steamboat Powhatan, from Baltimore, having visited Annapolis on the 4th of July, her passengers, consisting of several hundred men, women, and children, were attacked by a mob. Stones and other missiles, and even muskets, are said to have been used, and a young man named George Blake is represented to have been shot, though it was thought he would recover.

TO SURRENDER A CAPERING HORSE.—It is said in the *Ohio Cultivator* that a bucket or two of water given a horse to drink just before riding him takes from him all disposition for capering and renders him perfectly steady.

The *Pennsylvanian* of yesterday contains a well-written editorial biography and laudation of Secretary McClelland, a column in length.

When a special mail agency was tendered to the Hon. Wm. J. Brown, of Indiana, it is asserted that he did not shake his head.

HUGH MAXWELL, esq., late collector of the port of New York, sailed on Saturday last in the steamship Humboldt for Havre.

NAVAL.—Advices received at Boston from Cape Verde to the 4th ultimo, state that the sloop-of-war Marion had arrived the day previous, and was waiting orders. The brig Perry was to sail in a few days for Madeira. The brig Bainbridge was cruising.

Brig Planet, arrived at Salem from Cape Verde, reports that the United States ship Marion, Commander Purviance, was at Fort Praya, Cape Verde Islands, June 4, having arrived there the day previous. She was waiting orders. The brig Bainbridge, Commander Manning, was cruising among the islands. The brig Perry, Commander Page, was to sail for Madeira in a few days. *Boston Traveller*, 5th.

MILL BURNED.—HALF A MILLION OF LUMBER IN ASHES.—On Thursday night the steam saw-mill owned by Volney Chapin, esq., of Ann Arbor, and located at Carrollton, about three miles below this place, was burned to the ground with about half a million feet of lumber, and the extensive mill-pond. The loss may be summed up as follows: Mill, \$6,000; lumber at a low estimate, \$5,000; docks and the property lying contiguous, \$2,000; total loss, \$13,000. We did not learn that there was an insurance on said property. *Saginaw (Mich.) Times*.

MISSISSIPPI.—William T. S. Barry has been nominated as the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Greensboro district, Colonel Featherston withdrawing his name as a candidate.

Hon. James F. Trotter, late United States Senator from Mississippi, and one of the supreme court judges of the same State, has declared himself in favor of Mr. Foot's election to the United States Senate at the next session of the Legislature.

Mr. CHAS. ADAMS, son of Counsellor Adams, the ninth victim of the Montreal riot, died in that city on Tuesday last, from the effects of his wounds.

The *Warrenton Flag* says that Human Horner, esq., has been appointed director of the Alexandria and Orange Railroad Company, in the place of Major C. Hunton, deceased.

R. B. MARVE, esq., has been re-elected President of the Fredericksburg and Orange Plank Road Company.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

WASHINGTON, July 6, 1883.

"For details of Washington news see the New York papers." In time past was a very common exhortation; and hitherto its prominent idea was a truthful one. But that belongs to a day gone by, if the first issue of the *Republic* is an anticipatory realization of its future efforts in the department of news. Indeed, this good city is a fountain from which we may frequently supply our neighbors of Gotham with items concerning their own affairs. *Apres*: I learn that Lieutenant George M. Totten, United States Navy, who for some time commanded one of the California mail steamers on the Pacific side, and has been expecting to return to that duty in command of one of the fine new vessels now building at New York for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, is ordered to sea by the Navy Department, and is now at Norfolk, whither he went to join the frigate *Savannah*, flag-ship of the Brazil squadron. Of course he will not return to the Pacific mail line. Californians tell me that this announcement will be received with regret by a host of travellers on the Pacific coast, with whom Lieutenant Totten was very popular.

It is also stated that the mail company has bought out Davis & Brooks's independent line of California steamers, paying therefor in stock of the company, thus effecting a consolidation of the two lines, and leaving but one opposition company, the Vanderbilt or Nicaragua. Among the property bought of Davis & Brooks are two fine steamships on the stocks not yet completed. One of these will be sold, affording a fine chance for the Cuban filibusters, if they choose to improve it, to get a vessel well suited for the Cuban invasion contemplated at no distant day. The other steamer, together with the *Uncle Sam* and *Golden Age*, also constructing for the Aspinwall line, are expected to make their first trip to Australia and thence to Panama. The design is to establish a regular line of steam communication between Melbourne and Panama, in connection with the line from New York to San Francisco, of which the steamers named are to form the Pacific stem. This will afford by far the pleasantest and shortest route to the British gold "diggings."

A good deal of surprise is expressed in some quarters that Hon. Robert J. Walker should delay his departure on his mission until a vessel of war can be sent out to meet and convey him to his post. There can be little doubt that the knowledge of his presence in Chinese waters, especially if the impression should be sent in his advance that the United States hope for the success of the rebels, and that our Minister is waiting in anticipation of opportunity to treat with them under better auspices than Tartar exclusiveness, would have a favorable effect by encouraging the revolutionists on the one hand, and on the other showing the ancient ruling dynasty the importance of cultivating friendly and liberal relations with so powerful a nation as the Americans. The idea of sending that miserable naval abortion, the steamer *Princeton*—out with the Minister, to teach Mr. Chinaman the power of Uncle Sam, is ridiculous fudge. She can't get within twenty miles of Canton, do her best; and Macao is too distant from Peking, the capital, or the greater mercantile depots, to admit the idea that any such effect can be secured. Better put the *East India* squadron under orders of the Minister, and let the Celestials understand that he has command of the fleet, if impress is all that is wanted.

It is not certain that the *East India* squadron will go to Japan this year; that will depend altogether upon whether Commodore Perry is of opinion that the condition of affairs in China does, or does not demand the presence of the squadron in that vicinity. Under the discretion left him, he may postpone his expedition to Japan until next season. And even should he go to Japan this summer, an intelligent gentleman assures me he has it from good authority that all or part of the squadron will return to the China coast for supplies by the time or before Mr. Walker expects to reach Macao. This Chinese mission is probably the most important of the present generation; and if a vessel is wanted for its special purposes it would be better to take a fine ship from the Japan (or East India) squadron, and send the *Princeton* out to supply its place, provided the machinery of the latter vessel don't rattle to pieces by coming in contact with a shoal of mackerel on her trial-trip to the fishing banks.

A good deal of dissatisfaction exists among the clerks in the Executive Departments relative to the recent classifications. It is very certain that in cases injustice has been done; but in some others justice would have been honored in the absolute removal of some who have occasionally been known as Whigs.

Monsieur Devani, who exhibited here last week, doubling himself together, and turning and twisting his body into more shapes than could a veritable baboon, is excelled in excruciating achievements by sundry gentlemen whose political squinting, during the last nine months, would have broken their necks, if their heads had to follow their "principles!" It was amusing to witness a day or two since the poetical fervor exhibited by a certain heroic individual, in anathematizing the "d-d Locofoco Administration," which, before it estimated his services at only \$900 per year, he had been praised, with a perfect looseness for its moderation, candor, and true Americanism. Whether he carried out his terrible threats of resignation, and thus exposing the Treasury Department to the blackness of despair, I know not. The only regret I hear expressed in his case is that Secretary Guthrie should have been so inconsiderate, and so unnecessarily severe, as to drive him back into the Whig party.

The steamer *San Jacinto*, which arrived at Philadelphia yesterday, came home to bring the sick and disabled men of the Mediterranean squadron, and to have her machinery, which has repeatedly broken down, completely overhauled and repaired. This will be done at Philadelphia. Her crew will be immediately paid off and discharged, and her officers detached. The *San Jacinto* brings home the remains of Commander George P. Upham, late of the sloop-of-war *Levant*, who died on the Mediterranean station.

The rumor that Mr. Buchanan had presented his ultimatum to the Administration I take to be erroneous. There certainly is not among Pennsylvanians here any impression that he will throw up his mission unless allowed to have his own way. His instructions have been agreed upon by the Cabinet, and sent to him at Lancaster. They are not such as he insisted upon; but they are as liberal in their terms as he can get; and, my word for it, he will "take to them kindly." Perhaps he will be allowed to figure a little in keeping John Bull's toe to the mark on the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

The frigate *Columbia* is still at Pensacola, waiting for Mr. Borland, the Minister to New Mexico, who don't turn up, and who it seems has not yet resigned his Senatorial honors, nor communicated with the State Department since he left this city months ago. It is rumored that he was at Nor-

folk several days since en route to Washington; but he has not made his appearance. Would it not be a good idea to send out a commission to hunt up the fugitive Minister, and ascertain which he proposes to do—go to Central America or return to the Senate?

Samuel Hart, the newly-appointed Chief of the Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Repair, is now chief naval constructor at the Portsmouth yard. He is daily expected to reach the city, and take charge of the bureau assigned him.

The contemplated change in the Chief of the Naval Bureau of Medicine and Surgery has not yet been made, and it is possible Dr. Harris may yet be retained.

General James Gadsden, Minister to Mexico, has received his instructions, and expects to leave for Charleston—en route for Mexico via New Orleans—to-morrow.

ZKE.

Special Despatch to the New York Tribune.

WASHINGTON, July 3.

There have been several interviews with the President in regard to the proposed powers to be given to Mr. Buchanan before he goes to London. Mr. B. wants almost unlimited power, and Secretary Marcy opposes the demand. The Secretary will win, beyond a doubt.

The *Union's* article reading out the *Evening Post*, *Buffalo Courier*, and *Old Ingot*, was written by Judge Nicholson, submitted to the President in manuscript, and approved by him. The *Barnburners* here are incensed, and assert that Dix, Fowler, Coates, and other true Buffalo men, will not discard the *Post* and *Courier*. Others think the spoils will do the work—that Dix and his compatriots will succumb. Independence is a fitting day for these votaries of freedom to reflect and decide upon their future course.

Old Ingot is in fine health and spirits. He looks back with delight upon his declaration, made just before the Presidential election, that hereafter he would never commit himself to another caucus or convention.

From Cuba.

The Empire City brings nothing important. It had rained to such an extent in Havana that large boats might have navigated through the streets.

The *Diario* has a long and severe commentary upon modern philanthropy and the age of cant. It is aimed at the *London Times* and the ladies of Stafford House &c. Great Britain is just now quite as much out of favor in Cuba as the United States—the first because the British government is battling so strongly against the importation of slaves; and the United States for past offences in the sin of filibustering, and present wrong in contemplated schemes of annexation.

The *Diario* of the 29th ult. is boasting of the arrival of a Spanish vessel, the 29th ultimo. It is aimed at the *London Times* and the ladies of Stafford House &c. Great Britain is just now quite as much out of favor in Cuba as the United States—the first because the British government is battling so strongly against the importation of slaves; and the United States for past offences in the sin of filibustering, and present wrong in contemplated schemes of annexation.

LATER FROM TEXAS.—The steamer *Perseverance* arrived at New Orleans on the 28th ult., bringing 400 Spanish soldiers of the 24th ultimo.

In Eastern Texas the gold fever had subsided, but considerable excitement still existed on the subject in the western counties, and many emigrants were leaving for the supposed El Dorado.

Refreshing showers throughout the State had given new hopes to the farmers. The Democratic State Convention, which met at Washington on the 15th ultimo, adjourned without making any nomination, owing to the slim attendance. There are eight candidates in the field for governor, and it was thought the Whigs stood a chance of success. Colonel B. C. Blount and Hon. B. T. Caruthers are announced as Whig candidates for Congress in the Galveston district.

Lieutenant Ives, United States Topographical Engineer, Mr. H. Campbell, assistant astronomer, and Dr. C. R. Kennedy, physician and naturalist, have arrived at Galveston on their way to Albuquerque, New Mexico, on duties connected with the Southern Pacific railroad survey.

The *Nueces Valley* says the schooner *Blooming Youth*, Captain Lewis, and *Cicero*, Captain Speed, arrived at Aransas on the 29th ultimo, with government stores, in twenty-three days from Baltimore.

The steamer *Star State*, which took fire and was scuttled and sunk, has been raised, and has resumed her trips between Galveston and Houston.

The German ship *Hampton*, Captain Ariansen, arrived at Galveston on the 22d instant, in forty-nine days from Hamburg, with one hundred and fifty-seven passengers.

COUNT CARLISLE has been thrown into prison at Havana, the *Diario de la Marina* of the 29th ultimo says, on a charge of having been engaged in illegal correspondence with certain inhabitants of the island of Jamaica. The allegation is that the Count, in connection with others, had loaded a vessel with arms and ammunition which were destined for the use of the Jamaica negroes, who contemplated a revolt. Owing to a slight mistake on the part of the captain of the vessel the secret was exposed, and the munitions of war were seized by the Spanish authorities. Through the intervention of Lord Clarendon, it is said, further proceedings in the Count's case were suspended until information could be received from England.

MIGRATION.—Wisconsin is absorbing the great body of the migration to such an extent that Michigan finds herself rather neglected, and the papers of that State are discussing means for diverting the stream of settlers to their own vacant lands. According to the *Detroit Free Press*, much of the popularity of Wisconsin with emigrants is to be ascribed to the judicious laws passed by the Legislature of that State to encourage emigration thither. The *Detroit Free Press* says that five hundred Norwegians passed through Buffalo from Quebec a few days ago on their way to Wisconsin.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Memphis Appeal* writes that the poet Alexander Smith, whose productions have recently made such a sensation in the literary circles of Scotland, and are so favorably noticed in the English Reviews, was in 1846, a "seedy" and neglected individual in Wisconsin, the butt for ridicule of all the literary people of that ill-fated State, and that after being in vain through all our principal eastern cities for a just appreciation of the merits of a volume of his poems, then recently printed, he went to Europe, where he has become famous.

FROM CAPE TOWN.—LATER FROM AUSTRALIA.—The barque *Springfield* arrived at Boston on the 5th instant from Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, with dates to the 16th of May. The new constitution had been promulgated; it gives equal rights to all classes and colors.

There is to be a Legislative Council and Assembly, composed of resident colonists elected by the people; but all laws are to be subject to the sanctioning of the Queen. The country was generally quiet, with the exception of depredations committed by a few leaders of disarmed Kaffirs.

The barque *Geelong*, from Australia, with 30,000 ounces of gold, and the steamer *Melbourne*, with 100,000 ounces of gold, all for England, have put into the Cape.

The United States steamer *Powhatan*, of the Japan expedition, sailed from Table Bay on the 29th of April for Mauritius.

The New South Wales Legislature has passed an act for the regulation of gold fields, so stringent as to dispirit the miners and put a stop to many of the diggings altogether.

MORE VICTIMS.—About ninety names of the doomed of the custom-house, in addition to those decapitated on the 1st instant, have gone to Washington for the supervision of the Secretary of the Treasury, probably to be decapitated by the 15th. *N. Y. Tribune*, 5th.

Classification of Clerks in the Navy and Treasury Departments.
As made on the first instant, in pursuance of the law of the last session of Congress. The salary of the first class of clerks is \$900 per annum; second, \$1,100; third, \$1,500; and fourth, \$1,800.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Office of the Secretary of the Navy.

Chief Clerk—John Etheridge.
Fourth Class—L. B. Harding.
Third Class—C. W. Welsh, H. L. Harvey, G. S. Watkins, W. P. Moran, W. B. Gulick, J. S. Cunningham.
Second Class—A. B. Upham, E. C. Grier, P. Colston, W. Robinson.

Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography.

Fourth Class—J. P. McCorkle.
Second Class—E. M. Tidball, C. K. King, C. K. Stetson, O. B. Merrill.

Bureau of Navy Yards and Docks.

Fourth Class—W. G. Ridgely.
Second Class—S. G. Gough, J. M. Young, G. F. de la Roche, Joseph B. Robinson, Jr.
First Class—J. P. McElroy.

Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Repair.

Fourth Class—F. C. Johnson.
Second Class—J. W. Bronaugh, James Seldon, W. S. McNairy, W. W. Morrison, W. Schall, R. Powell, G. F. Green.

Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.

Fourth Class—John W. Cameron.
Second Class—T. Fillebrown, J. S. Williams, L. B. Allen, J. R. Bowman.

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

Fourth Class—S. R. Addison.
Second Class—S. B. Irwin.

Office of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Fourth Class—Messrs. McKenn, Barker, Dunmer, Elm, and Hartley.
Third Class—Messrs. Handy, Gouge, Brewer, Lovejoy, Fisher, and West.
Second Class—Messrs. Raymond, Cutts, Grayson, Strohm, Stevens, Reynolds, Harris, and Cruger.

First Class—Messrs. Lippincott, Oldfield, McIlvaine, and Barker, jr.

Register's Office.

Third Class—Messrs. Rittenhouse, Oliphant, McCleary, and Blake.
Second Class—Messrs. Atlee, Tossoway, C. Swan, J. H. Smith, Lowells, Klay, Patterson, Barry, Berryman, Estell, Lammond, Hogg, Haviland, Haynes, Nourse, Jeimeson, Wise, and Dabrell.
First Class—Messrs. Fuller, McIlvaine, Willis, Nevins, and J. M. Smith.

First Auditor's Office.